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THE OLIVE TREE

A Publication for Fogler Library Friends

WINTER 2001

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

Volume 9 Number 2



A view of Raymond H. Fogler Library during the 1960's.

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Elaine Albright Librarian of the Year

Elaine Albright came to Fogler Library in 1983 as Director of Libraries. This was, in many ways, a homecoming. A Waterville native and 1968 graduate of The University of Maine, Albright had always viewed our state as her true home. Since that time in 1983, she has worked tirelessly to ensure that all of Maine's citizens have access to quality library resources. Last spring, the Maine Library Association expressed its appreciation by naming her 2001 Outstanding Librarian of the Year.

Albright arrived at a time when libraries were on the threshold of what would become a revolution in the archiving and management of information. Always a forward thinker, she was able to understand the opportunity offered by technology and knew how to place the University System libraries in a position to benefit from these advancements. She has been a major force in leading Maine's libraries into the forefront of electronic access to an extensive collection of online information resources.

She was a leader in the creation of URSUS, the statewide automated catalog system, and has continued her commitment to new information technology with the introduction of the Maine InfoNet Statewide Catalog, which combines and links library collections. Her involvement in the creation of the Maine School and Library Network, which provides connection to the Internet for schools and libraries, helped to give Maine a strong network of resource sharing.

Albright holds leadership positions in a variety of professional organizations. She serves on the American Library Association's Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Telecommunications, a subcommittee of the ALA Legislative Committee. On a local level, she served as Past President of the Association of College and Research Libraries, was a member of the Maine Library Commission, and served on The University of Maine Chancellor's Telecommunications and Information Technology Planning Workgroup. Before coming to Fogler Library, she was Executive Director of the Lincoln Trail Library System and Associate Professor at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Terrence MacTaggart, former chancellor of the University of Maine System, said that Albright has been a source of outstanding leadership; "She is the force behind a digital library that will give every resident of Maine easy access to an extensive collection of databases, electronic books, and other digital materials."



From the Director's Office: A Message from Joyce Rumery, Acting Director of Libraries

The new academic year has begun, and it is an exciting time of year to be on campus. For the fourth year in a row enrollment is up and the library staff is very busy with classes, reserves, and other services.

The library is continuing to respond to the needs of the faculty and students by offering online databases, electronic journals, and other resources available electronically. As we move into the digital environment, you will find more materials available online as full text documents. One of the ongoing projects is the Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database. This database contains records for over 2,000 University of Maine theses and dissertations from 1987 to present. Some of the theses and dissertations may be found online and the others are available in Special Collections.

The University of Maine is also participating in Maine InfoNet. Now, when URSUS is searched, a request may be made for the system to also search the Maine InfoNet catalog. This catalog adds nearly 500,000 more unique items to the database, and, as the year progresses, we will see the addition of over 230 more libraries participating in this system. When the system is complete, a single search will scan 10 million items in the combined collections of more than 300 libraries. Maine InfoNet also has an online interlibrary loan system so that materials from these other libraries in the state may be requested for use here at Fogler.

Our website address has changed to <http://www.library.umaine.edu>. Please take a look at our pages and the services we offer, and let us know if you find a section particularly interesting or useful. You will also notice that URSUS has a new look, partially to respond to ADA requirements.

I look forward to the upcoming Friends events and welcome you to join us. Thank you for your support and interest in Fogler Library.

New Campus Heritage Map

A new campus heritage map, highlighting historic landmarks and other points of interest, is now available. The four-color map was developed by a group of UMaine faculty members and staff. The project was made possible by a \$7,500 gift from an anonymous donor through the University of Maine Foundation.

The map features short descriptions of many campus buildings and sights, notes distinguished accomplishments of alumni and faculty, and locates a selection of tree species on campus. The heritage map also outlines a walking tour of campus, all in an effort to convey the historic importance of the University.

The map includes descriptions of Coburn Hall and Carnegie Hall, two former homes of the University of Maine library. Coburn Hall, built in 1888, was named after Governor Abner Coburn, who donated \$100,000 to found a library and finance the building's construction. Built of red brick in the Romanesque Revival style, Coburn Hall is trimmed with red Portland sandstone dating from the Triassic age (225 million years old). The building's architect, Bangor native and University of Maine alumnus Franklin Kidder (Class of 1879), gained a national reputation for the publication of *Kidder's Architects'*

and Builders' Handbook, a standard reference book. Coburn sports an ivy-shaped plaque that commemorates "Ivy Day," a UMaine tradition in which students planted ivy to celebrate their commencement. After the library was relocated, the building housed the natural science and agriculture departments, and it is now home to many different programs, including the Wild Blueberry Commission and the Potato Association of America.



Students study in Coburn Hall, which served as the University's library from 1888 to 1907.

Andrew Carnegie donated \$50,000 to construct Carnegie Hall as the campus library in 1907. This was the first building whose primary purpose was to support library services. Carnegie Hall was one of Maine's five academic and 18 public libraries funded by Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation. In 1947 the library moved to what is now the Raymond H. Fogler Library, and the University renovated Carnegie Hall to hold the art collection and provide the Department of Art with studios for instruction. Today, the

University's Art Museum contains nearly 6,000 pieces of art, the largest fine arts collection owned entirely by the citizens of Maine.

If you would like a copy of the heritage map, please contact Friends Coordinator Gretchen Gfeller at 581-1696.

The Future of the Academic Library

With the summer 1999 issue of *The Olive Tree*, we began a tradition of guest essays on topics of interest to library Friends and users. We would like to thank everyone who contributed to our first topic, *Tradition and Technology: The Future of Books in a Digital World*.

With this issue we begin a new series of essays. Our topic is *The Future of the Academic Library*. Our first essay was written by Sean Ociepa, who worked as an intern in the Friends' office as part of ENG 496: Field Experience in Professional Writing. He is a senior English major at The University of Maine. The information was gathered from an interview with Jim Bird, Head of Fogler's Science and Engineering Center, who has conducted extensive research in this field. Ociepa's article introduces the subject by discussing some of the current thinking on this topic.

The academic library is an ever-changing entity, morphing and re-shaping itself to support the needs of the University community. Jorge Luis Borges once envisioned a "Library of Babel," which contained every possible book with every possible permutation of words. The library building was infinitely large and contained all texts that had been or ever would be written; however, most of the writing was unintelligible and incomprehensible. Among the large percentage of nonsense, though, existed *King Lear* and *Crime and Punishment*. Today this fantasy seems a little more real than it was when Borges imagined it, but instead of an infinitely large building we have "cyberspace," the digital Library of Babel. How the physical library and digital resources work together is perhaps the biggest issue facing academic libraries today.

The Library of the Future Task Force at the University of Calgary states, "Over the next 5 to 10 years the library will be conceptually less about place and more about service." There are many indications that the library building of the future will be smaller. First, as resources become more decentralized, there is less of a need to have all material confined to one specific place, which will create different satellite functions, located outside the library. Second, remote storage will become increasingly important for holding little-used paper resources. Nevertheless, as these situations decrease the need for space in the library, more space will be needed to support other services. Helen King, of La Trobe University, sees the need for more "flexible learning spaces equipped with network access capability for group study and project work."

As library resources move toward the Internet, the audience of users becomes larger, more diverse, and harder to define. It becomes difficult to pinpoint such things as individual information needs and how information is being used. These factors make it important to continue assessment and analysis of user feedback. Dr. Ross Todd, of the University of Technology in Sydney, Australia, states, "The development of the 'digital library' or 'virtual library,' par-

ticularly with its emphasis on web-based connectivity and interactivity, has created an information environment that is complex and fluid, connective and interactive, and diverse and unpredictable." From this unpredictable Internet, new resources, such as electronic journals and online databases, are appearing almost daily. With all of the different formats now available or becoming available, it is important to understand which collections to build and how users will access those collections. In his article, *Academic libraries in a digital age*, John V. Lombardi notes, "[Libraries] will buy fewer materials. No one will care what volume of material each library owns, only what volume of materials each library's clients can access."

Some researchers, such as Nicholson Baker, argue that libraries have too often thrown out books and newspapers once they have obtained microfilmed or digitized copies. In an interview with Jeffrey R. Young in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Baker says, "The job of the research library is to keep the stuff that people read. And that's a very simple task... If next Tuesday everything was published electronically, the research library would have the job of keeping the stuff that people read, because people are always going to read... We're always going to have shelves full of books because it would be monumentally expensive to scan those things." Baker compares the rush toward digital technology to the initial reaction to microfilm. He maintains that these materials should not be "substitutional," but supplemental.

With the drastic increase in the amount of online information, the librarian's role as educator and teacher will become more important. One goal of information literacy is user self-sufficiency. Chris Miko, of Bowling Green State University, says, "It's not providing the information. It's providing the service to help people find the right stuff." People seek out librarians because they are viewed as reliable sources of information. In order to ensure continued reliability, librarians need to educate users on how to sift through the endless stream of electronic information to find reputable data. Along with guiding users to this type of information, the librarian must also work to dispel the myths about electronic information. Many users believe that all information is online, all information is free, and all information online is easy to find. Education about online resources is the only way to clear up these misconceptions. The librarian will play a significant part in working with faculty and campus tech staff to facilitate information use. The academic library of the future may merge with computer departments to become a part of the university IT.

The digital Library of Babel is not yet a reality. But why settle for Borges' library when there is a better option? The digital world contains a lot of useless information, but also much of value. Librarians will know (as they have for ages) where to guide patrons in order to find *King Lear* and *Crime and Punishment*. In the future, will this guidance come more in the form of a hyperlink than a walk through the stacks?

Congressional Papers Movement: Cohen in Context

By Paige Lilly

Paige Lilly, a Maine native, came to Fogler in August as archivist for the William S. Cohen Papers. Her previous posts include archivist/librarian at the Shaker Library in Sabbathday Lake, and head of the research library at the Penobscot Marine Museum in Searsport. She serves on the Maine Historical Records Advisory Board, a governor-appointed board that reviews grant proposals for archival projects funded by the National Historical Records and Publications Commission.

It may seem odd to think of the archival field as a movement. After all, archivists can be as forward thinking as the next person, but could we call our work revolutionary or radical? Well, yes.

The modern effort to document the activities of government and authority is exemplified by the aftermath of the French Revolution. In that new government "of the people," the need for accountability and the protection of public rights was a high priority, and they established a national archive in 1789. The United States, revolutionary in its own right, formally took up a systematic effort to archive its official records much later, in 1935, when the National Archives was established. Maine established its state archives less than forty years ago.

Attempts throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to provide for the maintenance of government records in the United States were largely unsuccessful. House and Senate committee records, the bulk of our congressional documentation, have been retained since around 1880. Some records were stored in the Library of Congress, but most found haphazard neglect in unstable storage conditions around the Capitol. Even after 1935, it took a decade to physically take the Congressional records into the control of the National Archives. The Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress, formed in 1990, provided the impetus for the Center for Legislative Records within the

National Archives. The Center preserves the records and makes them accessible to researchers as well as offering outreach programs to expand awareness of the records.

Dedicated Congressional archivists drive this movement to document our nation's legislative branch. Concern for the papers of individual members of Congress, considered personal papers and therefore not under the jurisdiction of the National Archives, intensified in 1978 and again in 1985 with conferences which led to the Congressional Papers Project Report.¹ The Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress came out with its Third Report² in 2000, addressing, in part, the issues related to the preserva-



Three public servants attend a press conference in Augusta, Maine, April 7, 1973, during a state Republican Party meeting. From left: George H. W. Bush (then Chairman of the Republican National Committee), James Russell Wiggins (then owner and editor of the Ellsworth American), and newly elected Representative William S. Cohen. Wiggins served as the U.S. representative to the United Nations 1968-1969 and Bush served in the same position 1971-1973. This photograph is from a contact sheet of press photos found in the Cohen papers and shot by the Maine News Service.

tion of members papers. This year at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, the Committee, along with the SAA Congressional Papers Roundtable, held a Forum at the Capitol to incorporate ideas of the field into the recommendations of the report. It was a lively discussion of leg-

islative staff members and archivists striving to standardize the management of congressional papers. We must raise awareness, among funding sources as well as House and Senate Members, of the need for better records management on the hill and collaborative preservation and outreach efforts among repositories nationwide.

William S. Cohen was one of the first Senators to designate a repository before leaving office; fewer than fifty have done so. Muriel Sanford, then head of Special Collections at Fogler Library, and Dean Elaine Albright worked with President Fred Hutchinson to pursue the collection when they knew Cohen's office was searching for a permanent home for his papers. Part of the University's proposal for the acquisition was the establishment of the William S. Cohen Center for International Policy and Business. Cohen hired a Washington archivist familiar with Senate papers to appraise the collection, inventory its contents, discard case files, and transfer the boxes to Orono.

Archivist Frances O'Donnell was hired in 1998 to work with the nearly 1,200 boxes after they arrived on campus. Working with the collection in the Fogler Library Annex where the papers are housed, Fran accomplished a great deal in two years. She completed many things: an organizational scheme; the finding aid introduction, biographical note and scope and content notes for all record groups, series, and sub-series; arrangement for the private papers, U.S. House of Representatives Papers, and most of the U.S. Senate Papers; and monthly status reports including a detailed analysis of the remaining work. The finding aid is available on a well received and user-friendly website (<http://www.library.umaine.edu/cohen/>). Her work followed very closely the standards set by the aforementioned dedicated congressional archivists working in the Senate and in other congressional papers collections

In Focus

such as the George E. Mitchell Papers at Bowdoin College. She also endeavored to collaborate with other repositories in Maine by participating in the Maine Political Papers Network.

I followed in Fran's footsteps in August of this year and brought to the job my own understanding of the archivist's mission. At the Library Annex, I soon discovered the place Cohen's legacy shares within the matrix of the Congressional record. This collection is a significant example of the larger work set out by the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress. The remaining work fits neatly into this pattern: process the remaining Senate papers and multimedia materials, facilitate research of the unrestricted portions of the collection, improve access onsite and over the web, and launch outreach activities to raise awareness about this marvelous resource. Though many of the series will remain restricted for some time to come, we will focus our energies on the press papers, audiovisual materials, earlier U.S. House series', and Department of Defense documents. Upcoming access projects include creating a collaborative database of digital holdings for the Cohen Papers and Special Collections. I would very much enjoy sharing more about this process with any members of the Friends, the UMaine community, and the public.

The Congressional Papers Forum at the SAA meeting in August emphasized one of the abiding and progressive objectives in preserving and providing access to the papers of our elected leaders. In the committee reports, transcripts of hearings, voting records, constituent correspondence, speeches, and issue research that constitute over 1,000 linear feet of Cohen's papers, researchers can see the details of a life of civic involvement. Congressional papers repositories can work to improve civic literacy and make known the details of these collections as examples of participation in our democratic society.

1 Congressional Papers Project Report, Mackaman, Frank H., Project Director, Sponsored by The Dirksen Congressional Center and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, July 15 to November 15, 1985. Washington, DC: National Historical Publications and Records Commission, 1986.

2 Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress (Established under Authority of Public Law 101-509 November 5, 1990), Third Report, December 31, 2000 Compiled by Karen D. Paul under the direction of Gary Sisco, Chairman and Jeff Trandahl, Vice Chairman.

The Manly Hardy Collection

By Betsy Paradis, Special Collections Librarian

Part of the Fogler staff since 1985, Paradis has worked in Special Collections for 11 years. She specializes in Maine History and Genealogy.



In the summer of 2000, the Special Collections Department of Fogler Library received a small but significant gift—a collection of materials related to Manly Hardy, 1832-1910, of Brewer, Maine. Hardy was the son of Jonathan T., and Catherine Sears Atwood Hardy and the father of Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, whose large collection of papers related to various

Maine topics is already a part of Special Collections. The papers were collected and donated to the library by Ralph S. Palmer, of Tenants Harbor, Maine, who was interested in writing a biography of Manly Hardy and was given much of the original material in the collection by Mrs. Eckstorm and her sister, Charlotte Hardy.

Manly Hardy was by trade a fur-dealer, but his soul was that of a naturalist. He traveled the waterways of northern Maine, learning canoeing and trapping from his Native American friends, and shared that knowledge with his daughter, Fannie, in later years, when she accompanied him on several trips. They both kept diaries of the adventures and used those experiences as a basis for later writing. Manly was a reluctant writer, but the articles that he wrote about hunting, trapping, and Maine's natural environment for such publications as *Forest and Stream* were well received and enjoyed by many. Transcripts of his diaries and other writings make up about a third of the collection.

Another third consists of correspondence of Manly, Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, and Jonathan T. Hardy. The correspondence ranges from personal letters between members of the Hardy family, to business correspondence with trappers and buyers, to letters of discussion and information sharing with other naturalists and publishers. Mr. Palmer's extensive research notes and correspondence regarding the Hardy family and the life of Manly Hardy are also included in the collection. One notebook of particular interest is a chronology of Hardy's life, prepared by Palmer, with notes added by his daughters and granddaughter.

The balance of the collection is made up of a variety of personal and professional documents. Included are business ledgers of both Jonathan T. Hardy and Manly Hardy, which give an account of their fur-trading businesses from 1842 to 1895. Original drawings by Manly's son, Walter, and transcriptions of his wildlife notes are also included, as are family photographs and a folder of biographical and genealogical information regarding Manly and his family. A large portrait of Manly Hardy, painted by his cousin, Bangor artist Annie Hardy, also accompanies the collection.

Local history researchers will find that the materials in this collection complement several other collections which relate to Bangor/Brewer history such as the Chamberlain Family and Hamlin Family Papers, the James B. Vickery Collections and of course the Fannie Hardy Eckstorm Collection. The collection may also be of interest to anyone studying Maine wildlife, Penobscot Indians, ornithology, or fur-trading and trapping in Maine.

The New Media Resource Center



Thanks to a student Academic Computing Advisory Committee grant given to Fogler's New Media Resource Center (formerly known as the Listening Center), students, faculty, and staff now have access to digital video camcorders and digital editing equipment. The head of the Center, Bill Meloy, said that biology student Roxanne Miller wrote the proposal. He believes that the new resources will be very helpful to students in all disciplines. "An important issue for us is providing access to this type of technology," says Meloy. "All students are free to use the equipment."

The Center, which is located on the second floor of Fogler, has three miniDV camcorders and two computers (one iMac and one PC) equipped with editing software. The camcorders can be checked out for up to 24 hours. The editing workstations allow users to edit their video, import and edit sound, and save to a variety of formats. The editing programs being used are Apple's iMovie II and IntroDV for the PC. The workstations are also connected to a VCR and allow the digital video to be converted to analog format and recorded on VHS. Although Meloy admits

that digital video is relatively new to him, he and the staff at the Center are available to help all users get started with the new technology.

College of Education and Human Development students have already begun using the equipment. Not only are they using it for individual class projects, but they are also developing ways for children to get involved in the creative process. In her grant proposal, Roxanne Miller envisioned science students using digital features such as time-lapse photography, which could show slow processes, such as a flower blooming, in rapid motion.

In addition to cameras, scanners, laptop computers, and editing software, the Center also houses record, compact disc, audiocassette, and videodisc collections. The Learning Materials Center, a unit within the New Media Resource Center, provides access to an assortment of educational software, children's literature, and other products for the use of students in the University's Education program.

In order to check out the digital camcorders or laptops, patrons must present their MaineCard and a valid driver's license. The staff at the Center is excited about all of the resources available for students, faculty, and staff, and it invites everyone to come in and learn about the new technology.



Sanford Phippen Interviews Maine Writers

Sanford Phippen, Fogler Library Friends board member and well-known Maine author, is the host of "A Good Read" on Maine PBS, which is now in its second season. Phippen grew up in Hancock, Maine, graduated from The University of Maine and Syracuse University, and now teaches English at Orono High School. He was the host of the Maine PBS series, "RFD Maine," which was nominated for a regional Emmy award in 1998.

The program asks the question, what is it about Maine that makes for such good storytelling? He looks to some of Maine's most gifted authors for the answer. All of the authors have garnered local, national, and even international recognition. Among his guests for the first season were Constance Hunting, Carolyn Chute, and Janwillem van de Wetering.



Author Sanford Phippen speaks with a group at Fogler Library.

Having been called Maine's Renaissance woman, Constance Hunting has a huge literary presence throughout the state. Along with being an accomplished poet, she is also founder and editor of Puckerbrush Press and has been a professor of writing at The University of Maine for over twenty years. One of Maine's best-selling writers, Carolyn Chute champions the plight of Maine's rural underclass in her novels and short stories. Janwillem van de Wetering has written more than 30 books. He's a cult figure in the U.S. and is very popular in Europe, especially for his Amsterdam cop novels.

In the second season, Phippen welcomes Richard Russo, Cathie Pelletier, and Baron Wormser, among others. Russo is the author of *Nobody's Fool*, which was made into a movie starring Paul Newman. His latest book is *Empire Falls*. Pelletier grew up in Allagash and continues to use Maine as an inspiration for her writing. Wormser is the state's poet laureate and has appeared in numerous publications. He worked as a librarian in Maine after moving here in the 1970's and now lives in Hallowell.

Transcripts and information about the show can be found on the show's website, <http://www.mpb.org/agoodread/agoodread.html>

Poet Robert Creeley Reads at Fogler

For the many people who attended the Robert Creeley reading at Fogler Library this past April, it was an experience to remember. Not only is Creeley a nationally known and respected poet, but he is also a great performer. In a relaxed atmosphere, those who attended witnessed Creeley, a master of his craft, gracefully switch from reading his work off the page to talking about poetry in general. The event became pleasantly intimate as Creeley explained the actual pains of composition for many of his poems, and then launched into informative jaunts through a catalog of past poets who have shaped the form of literature for generations. Hearing such a respected contemporary American poet give his views about the practice of writing poetry undoubtedly inspired the attendees.

Creeley's poetry, on the whole, concerns itself with compounded emotion and human relationships. He would admit to being strongly inspired by poets such as Edward Arlington Robinson, Wallace Stevens, W. C. Williams, and Allen Ginsberg, who, of all American poets, promoted writing from what you feel as you feel it. This poetry is not Wordsworth's "emotion recollected in moments of tranquility," but emotion felt almost as urgently as it happens.



Robert Creeley reads to a captive audience in the Special Collections department at Fogler.

ed in moments of tranquility," but emotion felt almost as urgently as it happens.

This is Creeley's second year as Distinguished Visiting Professor of Poetry and Poetics at UMaine. Last spring he and Assistant Professor Steve Evans co-taught a course on Black Mountain College. This fall he is co-teaching a graduate literature class on Charles Olson with Assistant Professor Carla Billitteri.

Senior English major Ben Priest, of Hampden, said he is grateful for the opportunity he has to be taught by Creeley. "It's real unique. He's kind of a living history. You can't list a list of names of 20th century poets without Robert Creeley. It's really amazing to have that, but you forget after awhile and he becomes a teacher," said Priest.

On September 26, 2001, Creeley was awarded the prestigious Lannan Lifetime Achievement award. The award, which carries a \$200,000 purse, honors writers who have made significant contributions to English-language literature. The award was established in 1989 to recognize both established and emerging writers. Writers, literary scholars, publishers, and editors recommend candidates for the

award, and the foundation's literary committee makes the final selections. The Lannan Foundation has awarded 105 writers more than \$5.7 million over the last 12 years. The recipients of its Lifetime Achievement Award constitute a select group. Creeley is the eighth recipient, and the fourth poet, to earn the honor. Past winners are Kay Boyle (1989-poetry), William Gaddis (1993-fiction), R.S. Thomas (1996-poetry), William H. Gass (1997-fiction), John Barth (1998-fiction), Adrienne Rich (1999-poetry), and Evan S. Connell (2000-fiction).

The award is not just a recognition of his own achievements, said Creeley, but a recognition of the achievements of a generation of American poets. He added, "This award honors not only me but the character and company of poets I belong to."

The 75-year-old Creeley has produced over 75 volumes of poetry and has engaged in numerous visual and audio collaborations with other artists. His most recent stand-alone volume, *Life and Death*, was published in 1998. His most recent volume of collected poems, *Just in Time: Poems 1984-1994*, was published this year. Creeley has held a chancellorship of the Academy of American Poets and is a past winner of the prestigious Bollingen Prize.

UMaine English Department Chair Tony Brinkley said Creeley's presence on campus reflects the department's commitment to modern American poetry. The National Poetry Foundation (NPF) is an internationally known organization, based at UMaine, that publishes two journals and numerous books and hosts regular international conferences on modern poetry. NPF and the English department host the New Writing series, a continuing program that sponsors poetry readings by local and internationally recognized poets.

"Bob is a wonderful person to have participating," says Brinkley, "He honors us with his presence... he has come here particularly because The University of Maine is a distinguished place in contemporary poetry and poetics and has a long-standing relationship with him and other American poets."

Maine holds many strong connections for Creeley. He said that he and his wife Penelope try to spend as much time in the state as they can. Creeley's mother's family is from Maine and many of Creeley's relatives live in Brewer, Bucksport, Winterport, Hampden, Belfast, Stockton Springs, and Waldoboro. Last spring he released a CD, *Robert Creeley*, in which he reads a selection of uncollected poems at his home in Waldoboro.

A way of summing up the event would be to take some of Creeley's own words: "Why poetry? Its materials are so constant, simple, elusive, specific. It costs so little and so much. It preoccupies a life, yet can only find one living. It is a music, a playful construct of feeling, a last word and communion..." (Selected Poems 1945-1990).

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The Collection of Fogler Library and the library at the Darling Center, which together comprise the University of Maine Libraries, numbers 920,000 bound volumes, more than 1.4 million microforms, and 2 million government (U.S. Federal, Canadian, Maine State, and Agricultural Experiment Station) documents. The libraries currently subscribe to 5,400 journals and have standing orders for an additional 1,500 annual publications.

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Library Gifts

If you have been considering making a gift to the Library, here are some suggestions:

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|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
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| Journal Subscriptions | \$35 to \$5,000/year |
| Primary Source Materials on Maine | \$100 to \$5,000 |
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| Library Books | \$25 to \$100 |

Please contact Dean Albright at 581-1655 for more details about these categories or to discuss additional options for giving.